The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1870. NO. 154.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-German War.

Additional Accounts of the Recent Fighting Around Paris.

The French Troops Secure an Advanced Position Outside of Their Fortifications.

The German Line of Investment Still Unbroken.

The Advance of the Army of the Loire Checked by a Superior German Force.

The First Shell Thrown Into Paris from a Prussian Battery.

The Eastern Question.

England Makes a Formal Demand for the Withdrawal of Gortschakoff's First Note.

Catholic Protest Against the Italian Occupation of Rome.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

FIGHTING AROUND PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The New York Tribune correspondent at Versailles, on the 1st, writes: "The sortie, yesterday, against the Wurtemburg Division, east of Paris, between the Seine and Marne, resulted in leaving the French in possession of the villages about Brie-sur-Marne. The Germans say they must retake these at any cost. The French occupied the line right and left of Ormesson. They were driven back, with heavy loss, from this, their advanced position. The Wurtemburgers were supported by brigades of the Pomeranian Corps, the Crown Prince's old corps, and a great part of the Sixth Corps. Both sides fought hard. The French were led by dismounted officers of high rank, and showed something of their traditional firmness. Had not the Wurtemburgers been very steady while being driven back, and had not the Prussians arrived promptly to their support, the investment line might here have been broken. The French merely gained a better foothold for their future operations. Their great want is space to deploy forces. A very hard fight took place the same day north of St. Denis. The French sallied out against the Fourth Prussian Corps. The attack was repulsed, and many prisoners were taken by the Prussians. The loss of the French was heavy, including seventeen officers. Frederick Charles' operations, though not unsuccessful, are much hindered by heavy roads. The army is fatigued by long marches. To-day all is quiet in the southern front of Paris. The first shell was fired into the city yesterday from the Bavarian batteries near Chatillon. It was accidental. The Crown Prince has issued orders to use no more guns at present attack range. If the French try more sorties, there will probably be a sharp attack on the outlying defences of the city.

LONDON, Dec. 4—5 a. m.—The fighting at Brie, on Friday, was very severe, the Germans being exposed to a steady fire from the French forts; but at 3 in the afternoon the French retired, leaving behind many prisoners. Brie, though abandoned by the French, has not been occupied by the Germans. The French wounded, who have fallen into the hands of the besiegers, refuse the offer to be sent back to Paris.

The German leaders are losing much of their overweening confidence in consequence of recent military events.

Prince George, of Saxony, in a despatch to the King of Saxony, states that Brie and Champagny have been recaptured, although the French [illegible]

[illegible]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

[illegible] this country. It is alleged that the [illegible] of Italy justify the seizure of Rome; that the temporal power of the sovereign [illegible] has been dissolved by the plebiscite [illegible]

[illegible] We hear it daily said that a people has at any time the power to revoke into its own hands the sovereignty of those who rule, and transfer that sovereignty to another part of the people. If they have such right at any time, at no time have they such right without just and sufficient cause. It is not necessary here to discuss what are causes to be considered just and sufficient for such act and extreme necessity. It is enough to affirm that, in the violent deposition of the lawful sovereign of Rome, no such cause exists. He holds the right of sovereignty which is not derived from Kings or people. His sovereignty is not at their disposal, and not in their jurisdiction; but he holds it in behalf of all nations of the whole Christian world. But even this right of sovereignty was liable to forfeiture by reason of abuse or wrong. It is absolutely certain that no cause exists, or has ever been alleged to exist, for throwing off the government of Pius IX. The only cause alleged is the providential ordination of his sovereignty in that of a priest. This act is, therefore, both treason and rebellion, which both natural and revealed morality condemn as capital crimes and rebellion. The act, however, has a deeper character of guilt. In two ways it is sin and sacrilege. It is sacrilegious first, because violence is offered a sacred person—the most sacred person on earth, the head of the Christian Church of Jesus Christ. It is sacrilegious, also, because it is breaking up the Christian order of the world—the destruction of a providential dispensation by which the Christian world has been both formed and sustained. In the natural order of politics, the temporal power of the Holy See is a sovereignty confirmed in possession and prescription more than a thousand years. But it has a higher character. The providence of God has so disposed the Christian world that the head is independent of any civil superior, and, therefore, is himself sovereign. All Christian sovereigns recognize him as the chief pastor of the Christian world, equal to themselves in civil sovereignty, and superior to themselves in spiritual power. Such has been and still is the disposition of the Christian world, by the will of God, and the purpose of that disposition is not doubtful or obscure. The history of Christianity manifestly proves that by this providential order two things have been secured—the liberty of the Church in the spiritual office, and formation of Christian States and conformity of civil legislation to the morality and precepts of the revealed law of God, and, therefore, the natural society of the world, which has been the chief gainer in this disposition of Divine Providence. While it was necessary only to liberty, the Church was vital to the welfare of States, their morals and religion. Their peace and stability was not then in power, because it was not right for any nation to destroy that which was the joint inheritance of them all. Neither is the right in any people for the gratification of their political aspiration to destroy the fundamental order of the Christian world. To do so is to apostatize from the Christian order, and no one had a right to apostatize from the laws of civilization and Christianity. It is held, indeed, by certain modern politicians, that a people has the right to choose its religion, but the right to choose carries with it also the right to reject, and no nation has the right to reject Christianity. A nation may, indeed, have the power to apostatize, but it never has the right to depose the head of the Church from a Christian sovereignty with which the providence of God invested him. This act is a violation of Christian obligations, obedience, and loyalty; Christian principles, authority and unity, and the dictates of faith itself. They who say to the Vicar of Christ, We will not let this man reign over us, reject not the servant, but the Master whose judgment in the case is already spoken. They have not rejected Thee, but rejected me, that I should not reign over them. We have protested, therefore, on the supposition that the people of Rome had, by the plebiscite, pronounced on the dissolution of the Providential Christian sovereignty of the Pontiff. Even so to act would be rebellion, sacrilege and apostacy; it would, therefore, be an act null in itself, and void of all moral effect, to which [illegible]

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—[illegible]

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Dec. 4.—[illegible]

ROUMANIA.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Speculations Concerning the Forthcoming Report of Secretary Boutwell.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad Companies Preparing to Resist the Demands of Secretary Boutwell.

Opinions by Prominent Lawyers Submitted to the Attorney General.

The National Banking Law—Amendments Proposed.

Pay of Government Officers—Comparative Statistics.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MR. BOUTWELL'S DEMAND ON THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The action of Secretary Boutwell in refusing to settle accounts with various Pacific railroads until they make some satisfactory arrangement to secure the government on the moneys paid for interest on their bonds, has provoked a strong remonstrance from the corporations interested. Various lawyers have been delivering arguments before Attorney General Akerman, in behalf of the railroads, for the last three days. The grounds taken by these corporations are, that they are not under obligations to pay this interest until the bonds have matured, except from specific services of revenue expressly set aside for that purpose, and also that the United States will be a great gainer, not only by saving in freights and carrying mails, but in the enhanced value of public lands, and in the increase of taxable property. Judge E. R. Hoar, in an opinion, which was yesterday handed to his successor, Mr. Akerman, says:

"The plan of Congress seems to have been this: The government issued its bonds to a company which was to build a road through a wilderness which would, [illegible] means to [illegible] which would have little income until it was completed. Confidence was felt in the ultimate value of the whole work, when once brought into perfect and full operation. The mortgage was taken upon the whole property to secure the payment of the bonds, principal and interest, at their maturity, which would be thirty years after their date. In the meantime compensation for services rendered the government from the beginning and annual percentage of net receipts of the road after its completion was to be applied toward the discharge of interest as far as it would go, and to the principal as the bonds successively matured. If there should be accidentally any surplus, but no other provision for current interest was stipulated or designed to be made, because none could be made without hampering the feeble and struggling enterprise. The United States agreed to pay interest on its bonds semi-annually, because such payment was important to their market value. But this implies nothing as to the terms on which the credit of the government, or rather its pecuniary aid was furnished to the railroad company. These terms were promised with such security as the company could give to repay the loan of bonds, and in the meantime to appropriate certain specific funds toward payment, so far as they would go."

The decision of the present Attorney General will not be forthcoming for some time, especially in view of the near assembling of Congress, when this question will give rise to much discussion.

INDEBTEDNESS OF SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The indebtedness of various Southern railroad companies to the government for [illegible]

[illegible] at Mexico, and also by Minister Rosecrans. The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed Mr. [illegible] that the government has considered, and will continue to occupy itself considering this subject with the attention its importance requires [illegible]

Mr. J. B. Linsdale [illegible] personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln throughout the North, under the auspices of the Lincoln Monument Association. The proceeds will be applied toward the erection of the monument.

MICHIGAN.

Candidates for the Speakership in the State Legislature—Mysterious Disappearance—Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—To the list of candidates for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, must be added the names of Hon. Henry H. Holt, member of the two last Houses, and last Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Considerable anxiety is felt here in regard to the fate of Rev. Mr. Linsden, an Episcopal clergyman, who left his house last Wednesday, while in a despondent state, and has not since been seen.

News has just reached here, of the death, at Sault Ste. Marie, on Wednesday last, of Colonel John Prince, a prominent resident of Windsor, for many years member of the Provincial Parliament, subsequently Colonel in the Provincial militia, and lately a Judge of the Algoma Circuit. He was 80 years of age, and was the owner of an extensive estate at Sandwich.

ILLINOIS.

Verdict of the Jury in the Longworth Murder Case at Ottawa—The Father Convicted of Manslaughter and the Son Acquitted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 4.—The jury in the Longworth murder trial, after an absence of eighteen hours, came in this morning and rendered a verdict [illegible] Longworth, Sr., guilty of manslaughter, fixing the term of his imprisonment in the Penitentiary at three years, and finding Wm. Longworth, Jr., not guilty. A motion for a new trial on the part of the father will probably be heard and decided to-morrow. The public are much dissatisfied with the verdict, the belief of every man outside the court being that the old gentleman should have been acquitted, his act having been justifiable.

Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 3.—The Supreme Court met to-day, announced the following decisions, and adjourned to December 13:

McClellan vs. Sanford. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Green vs. Gilbert. Judgment reversed, with costs, and venire de novo awarded.

McIndoe vs. Morrison. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

Durham vs. City of Racine. Affirmed, with costs.

Newell vs. Smith. Reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

Bank of Elkhorn vs. Wood. Order affirmed, with costs.

Stowell vs. Eldred. Order reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

Booker vs. Kuch. Judgment reversed, with costs, and venire de novo awarded.

Ketchum vs. Boldeduff. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Filber vs. Dorntierman. Order affirmed, with costs.

Hoyt vs. Jones. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Paine vs. Voorhies. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to enter judgment for plaintiff.

Town of Menasha vs. Hamm-lug Portage. Judgment reversed, with costs, and venire de novo awarded.

Rolke vs. Railroad Company. Judgment reversed with costs, and a venire de novo awarded.

Willard vs. Ryan. Order affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

Taylor vs. Robinson. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Neff vs. Paddock. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Robertson vs. Kinkhead. Judgment reversed, and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss complaint.

[illegible]

FIRES.

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

[illegible]

WHITE PINE.

Eastern Nevada as a Field for Mineralogical Exploration—Results of Prospecting during the Past Two Years—Comparison of other Districts with White Pine—Valuable Minerals other than the Precious Metals—Agriculture—Stock Raising—Climate in Winter—Traffic and Prospects of the Smelting Business—More English Capital Invested.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAMILTON, Nev., Nov. 2, 1870.

Those who take White Pine as anything more than an example of the mineral wealth of Eastern Nevada, commit a grave error, as they leave out of view the vast extent of country surrounding this district for a distance of two hundred miles in every direction, a large part of which has been proven nearly as rich in mineral deposits as Treasure Hill itself. It was natural, during the period of excitement inaugurated by the first discoveries, that the chief interest and attraction should centre here; but, as the rage for exaggeration and speculation abated, and the population settled down to actual development of the mines, and it was found that here, as everywhere, a given amount of labor must be performed as an equivalent for a definite increase of wealth, the men of roving and unsatisfied disposition soon began to overrun other sections of this wide domain, in search of other "hidden treasures." The results of such extensive prospecting are seen in the large number of mineral districts now tributary to the Continental Railway in freight of ores bullion, and merchandise [illegible]

NUMBER AND LOCALITY OF NEW DISTRICTS.

A few locations had been made in some of the districts recently organized as early as 1865, two years before the discoveries in White Pine. These were in Eureka and Newark Districts, the first forty-five and the latter twenty-eight miles westward; also in Egan Canyon, twelve and fifteen miles eastward. And mines had been opened and a mill set in operation at Monte Christo, on the western slope of White Pine Mountain, only eight miles from Treasure Hill, in 1868 or '67. Mills had also been erected in Newark District, and in Egan. But the discoveries in 1868-'69, in White Pine, so far exceeded in richness any which had been previously made, that the mania for prospecting in this region may fairly be said to date from the time of those discoveries. Upward of twenty new districts have since been organized, many of which will bear comparison with White Pine for their yield of the precious metals.

The development of Eureka during the past year have been such as to cause a rapid influx of population, and there are now more than a thousand inhabitants within the district. A dozen furnaces are in operation, and hundreds of tons of rich bullion are shipped East and West by the railroad to the various separating works. The district will soon have refining works of its own, which are even now nearly completed. The ores in Eureka, although more or less base, are of greater average richness than even the free ones of Treasure Hill; while ore yielding as high as $400 per ton in gold and silver is not uncommon. There is this difference between the ores of several other districts and those of White Pine, that while the latter contain no gold, in the others a very appreciable percentage of the yield is of that exceedingly valuable metal. This brings up the standard of value of the bullion, and makes up in quality what these districts may lack in quantity, as compared with White Pine. The ores of Eureka consist mainly of oxides of lead, with a little galena, and a small quantity of the carbonate [illegible]

[illegible] White Pine and the surrounding districts come to attract the attention of capitalists on the probable investment of their means in [illegible] of reducing them to bullion. Recently, an agent of San Francisco capitalists came hither to inspect the district thoroughly, and others, also, with the view of employing upwards of a million dollars in the erection of extensive reduction works. The latter party is now in Kern District, with this end in view. What districts will eventually be favored by this outlay is uncertain; but the example will be followed by others, and all parts of the State will be incidentally benefited.

The Rothschild Smelting Works, extensive as they are, with the half dozen smaller works in operation in addition, are barely sufficient for the work of reduction in the district alone. The profits of the business, when properly managed, are very large—considerably more than 100 per cent. Where fuel is cheap there is no difficulty in making even so large a profit as the above named sum appears. Charcoal is not more than 20 cents a bushel at this season, and a great deal was purchased during the summer for 18 cents. Wood is 10 per cord, delivered at the furnaces. The price paid for raising and delivering the ore has not been equal to one-fifth its value as bullion.

The Rothschild Smelting Works have made a run of over sixty days, durable with two furnaces, and have started up a third furnace within a few days, so as to afford an opportunity for examination and repair of the first two. This is the longest run ever made by any furnaces in the district. It speaks well for the management of these works, and for the thoroughness of the workmanship employed in their construction, especially after so many failures had preceded the advent of this company. Their separating and refining department is nearly ready for a commencement of operations, and is as thoroughly and completely furnished as is the smelting department. The method of separation will be the Balbach system of melted zinc amalgamation, and subsequent distillation of the zinc. This has been found the most rapid and profitable way of obtaining the silver from the lead. I notice, by the way, that large smelting works are to be immediately erected at Omaha, on the Union Pacific Railroad, with separating works on the Balbach system attached. Mr. Leopold Balbach, nephew of the Newark operator, is to be Superintendent. The capital is $100,000, which is all paid in. C. H. Downs, W. H. Pier, Gen. Lowe, A. L. King, and C. W. Mead are the Directors. The company expect to reduce from sixteen to twenty tons of ore daily. With these works and our own at Hamilton, Eureka, Elko, Palisade, and Treasco, the ores of Eastern Nevada will be reduced and the metal refined at a very equal [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE MINES OF WHITE PINE.

No better evidence of the present and prospective value of our mines can be afforded, than the continual investments of foreign capital in their development. The same London company which some time ago purchased the Eberhardt and North Aurora mines, have now negotiated for the additional purchase of the Ward Beecher mine, adjoining the North Aurora. The Ward Beecher has been for some time past rapidly increasing in value, and has risen in price on the market from $10,000 up to the figure now marked for the London company, to wit: $60,000. The total yield of the mine for the month of October was $50,000. Why the Chicago operators did not get hold of this mine is a mystery. It is in evidence that the proprietors of the Chicago Mill, or a part of them at least, made strenuous efforts to purchase it before the figures reached their present height; but the non-resident stockholders, or rather those resident in Chicago, could not realize its genuine value until it was too late. The English Company now have mining property on Treasure Hill sufficient to give constant employment to their large sixty-stamp mill at Eberhardt City, now being rapidly com[illegible]

[illegible]

W. H. M.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention Sir Knights.

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BURLEY & TYRRELL, [illegible] Lake-st.

EATON & BROWN, [illegible] Randolph-st.

A. FICK & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Crockery, Glassware, &c. (Wholesale).

JOHNSON & ABBEY, [illegible] State-st.

Coach and Saddlery Hardware.

HAYDEN & KAY, [illegible] Lake-st.

Coal, Hard and Soft.

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st.

C. HOLBROOK, [illegible] LaSalle-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, [illegible] Randolph-st.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible] Market-st.

HURLBUT & EDSALL, [illegible] Lake-st.

LOCKWOOD & BLOCKI, [illegible] Lake-st., cor. Wells-st.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, [illegible] Lake-st.

[illegible]

General Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.

Gun Powder.

HAZARD POWDER CO., [illegible] State-st.

Fire Insurance.

PUTNAM FIRE INS. CO., of Hartford (R. J. Smith, Gen'l Agent), [illegible] LaSalle-st.

Furniture.

J. EHRENBORG, [illegible]

H. S. CARTER & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] State-st.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.

WM. W. STRONG, [illegible] Randolph-st.

Groceries, Wines, &c.

JAMES R. HODGES, [illegible] State-st.

Glassware and Wax Materials.

WEST & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Gents' and Furnishing Goods.

E. R. EATON, [illegible] Lake-st.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, [illegible] Lake-st.

JAMES H. FOSTER & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Hosiery, Notions, &c. (Wholesale).

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Hardware, &c. (Wholesale).

WM. BLAIR & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, [illegible] Lake-st.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

MILLER BROS. & KEEP, [illegible] State-st.

SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, [illegible] Lake-st., cor. State.

Hardwood Lumber.

HENRY N. HOLDEN, Market-st., corner Jackson.

Hats, Caps, Furs, and Millinery.

KEITH BROTHERS, [illegible] Wabash-av.

Hot Air Furnaces.

H. W. LESTER & SON, [illegible] North State-st.

PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

House Furnishing Goods.

J. C. CONSTANT & CO., [illegible] State-st.

Horse Nails Manufactory.

N. W. HORSE NAIL CO., [illegible] West Randolph-st.

Iron and Heavy Hardware (Wholesale).

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., [illegible] Michigan-av.

KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., [illegible] Wells-st.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.

[illegible]

Leather, Findings, &c.

TH. & G. MENDELSON, [illegible]

PAGE, BRO. & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Loan and Real Estate Agents.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, [illegible] LaSalle-st.

D. G. HAMILTON & CO., [illegible] South Clark-st.

HITT, HARDIN & HITT, [illegible] Tribune Building.

CHARLES B. HOLMES, [illegible] Washington-st.

HUBBARD & JACKSON, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

SAMPSON & DREW, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

SNYDER & LEE, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

E. C. MOREY, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

Life Insurance.

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO., [illegible]

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, [illegible] Washington-st.

MUTUAL LIFE, N. Y., [illegible] Clark-st.

Looking Glasses, Frames, Etc.

CHAS. F. COGGESHALL (J. Milton Brown, Manager), [illegible] Dearborn-st.

H. A. FOSTER, [illegible] Adams-st.

W. T. NOBLE & CO., [illegible] State-st.

Machinery, &c.

J. A. FAY & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Marble and Granite Works.

JACOB L. SCHUREMAN, corner Clark and Adams.

Mantels (Slate and Marble).

KNAPP, VOWELL & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

Map Publishers.

RUFUS BLANCHARD, [illegible] Lake-st.

GEO. F. CRAM & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Organs and Melodeons.

W. W. KIMBALL, [illegible] Washington-st.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.

Oils, Paints, Colors, &c.

CHASE, HANFORD & CO., [illegible] South Water-st.

LEWIS, HAM & CO., [illegible] Madison-st.

PAGE & SPRAGUE, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

D. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., [illegible] Michigan-av.

[illegible]

HOYT'S PATENT LUBRICATORS, [illegible] Lake-st.

Paper Boxes.

D. P. BARRETT & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

RITCHIE & DUCE, [illegible] Michigan-av.

HENRY SCHULTZ, [illegible] State-st.

Paper Manufacturers.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO., [illegible] Madison-st.

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., [illegible] Washington-st.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, [illegible] Lake-st.

LAFLIN, BOYCE & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Saws with Patent Inserted Teeth.

N. W. SPAULDING & BROS., [illegible] S. Clinton-st.

Pianos, Music, &c.

J. BAUER & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.

LYON & HEALY, [illegible] State-st.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

W. W. KIMBALL, [illegible] Washington-st.

Picture Frames and Moulding.

CHAS. F. COGGESHALL, [illegible] Canal-st. and [illegible] Washington-st.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., [illegible] S. Clinton-st.

Pumps, Gas Pipe, and Steam Hardware.

H. W. AUSTIN & CO., [illegible] South Water-st.

Real Estate Agents.

D. COLE & SON, [illegible] Clark-st.

J. H. REES & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

Registers and Ventilators.

BANGS BROTHERS, [illegible] State-st.

Safes, Locks, &c.

S. H. HARRIS, [illegible] South Canal-st.

PRATT & COTTER, [illegible] Washington-st.

HERRING & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.

J. M. TERWILLIGER, [illegible] Washington-st.

Salt, Cement, and Stucco.

GASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, [illegible] Water-st.

Scale Manufacturers.

CHICAGO SCALE CO., [illegible] West Washington-st.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

FORSYTH SCALE WORKS, [illegible] Lake-st.

School and Office Furniture.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO., [illegible] State-st.

HENRY M. SHERWOOD, [illegible] Madison-st.

Sewing Machines.

ÆTNA, [illegible] State-st.

ELLIPTIC, [illegible] Washington-st.

FLORENCE, [illegible]

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., [illegible] State-st.

WHEELER & WILSON, [illegible] State-st.

WILCOX & GIBBS, [illegible] State-st.

Show Cases (New Style).

D. BARCLAY, manufacturer, [illegible] State-st.

Soapstone Stoves, &c.

ILLINOIS SOAPSTONE STOVE CO., [illegible] Monroe-st.

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.

BANGS BROTHERS, [illegible] State-st.

BOLLOCK, WARNER & CO., [illegible] State-st.

PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Steam Engines, &c.

AMES ENGINES, [illegible] South Canal-st.

BRADLEY'S ENGINES, [illegible] South Canal-st.

[illegible]

Stoves, Hardware, Etc.

H. M. MORRIS, [illegible] Lake-st.

Teas (Wholesale).

N. SHERWOOD & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., [illegible] South Water-st.

Vinegar Works.

G. & C. PRUSSING, [illegible] Lake-st.

Watch Materials (Wholesale).

KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD, [illegible] Lake-st.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale).

[illegible]

FLOUR.

IONIC MILLS,

CORNER

Michigan & North Dearborn-sts.

THE BEST

FAMILY FLOUR

AT RETAIL

A SPECIALTY.

STRICTLY CHOICE

WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,

FROM FANCY MISSOURI WHEAT.

The Best Spring Wheat Flour,

From the choicest MINNESOTA WHEAT, at lower prices than Flour of equal quality can be had elsewhere in this market. Orders left at the Mill Office, at Table No. 1, Board of Trade Rooms, during 'Change hours, or sent by post, will receive prompt attention.

Flour delivered in any part of the city free of cartage. J. D. COLE, Jr., Proprietor.

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OYSTERS.

30—40—55.

WARRANTED.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

One of the Largest and Best Located

Gang Mills

On the Menominee River, at Menominee, Mich., with or without PINE LANDS.

Horses, Cattle, Sleighs,

And everything necessary for operating the same on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to

CARTER & JONES, Chicago,

Or to WM. GILMORE, Menominee.

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CABINET

ORGANS.

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New Styles, $50 to $1,000 each.

Recommended by 1,000 musicians as unrivalled. Uniformly awarded first medals. New illustrated catalogue free. Depot for the Northwest.

ROOT & CADY,

67 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

BALTIMORE.

Trustees' Sale of Barnum's City Hotel, in Baltimore City.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, the undersigned, Trustees, will sell at public sale, at the Exchange Salesroom, in Baltimore city, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1870, at 1 o'clock p. m., that long established and celebrated Hotel widely known as

BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,

[illegible]

S. H. TAGART, [illegible]

T. A. LINTHICUM, [illegible] North Charles-st., Trustees.

F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,

By M. GRAFF & CO., 87 South Water-st.

500 Kegs

HUELIN GRAPES.

M. S. WINKLER'S PATENT

NATIONAL BUGGY

Is the best self-propelling vehicle in the world. It is adapted for pleasure seekers, ladies, gentlemen, businessmen and children. First-class partners and agents wanted. 487 South Halsted-st.

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FRESH SALMON

Constantly received from California, put up in one-pound and two-pound cans, and for sale to the trade, by

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FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

203 Randolph-st.

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SHIPMAN'S

PATENT

ADHESIVE

LETTER & INVOICE FILE,

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NEAR CENTRE. NEW YORK.

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RICHMOND M'F'G CO.

Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their

"Quaker Styles"

OF

RICHMOND PRINTS,

AT

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NEW YORK.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every Lady, old or young. They are proper for all seasons. They never go out of fashion.

For sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.

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Richmond's "Quaker" Prints.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

[illegible]

ANCHOR LINE.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD

SCALES

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1871. 1871.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Radical Republican Newspaper of the West.

ITS PLATFORM:

REVENUE TARIFF,

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES.

[illegible]

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TRI-WEEKLY:

Tri-Weekly, single copy, one year .... $ 6.00

" five copies " 27.50

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CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

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LEAD PENCILS,

AND

Joseph Gillott & Son's Celebrated

STEEL PENS.

Dealers can rely upon getting GENUINE goods at lowest prices.

WATCHES.

$3 Watch! $3 Watch!

THE GREAT EUROPEAN

Eureka Aluminum Gold Watch Co.

HAVE APPOINTED

J. F. WILLIAMS & CO., JEWELERS,

561 Broadway, N. Y.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S.

[illegible]

J. F. WILLIAMS & CO., Jewelers,

561 Broadway, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of G. S. Hubbard & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to settle outstanding accounts.

G. S. HUBBARD.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership as commission merchants and general brokers, under the name and firm of Johnston & Steel.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

WM. E. STEEL.

In retiring from the provision and commission business, I take great pleasure in recommending Messrs. Johnston & Steel to the confidence and patronage of my friends.

G. S. HUBBARD.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

NEW FIRM.

[illegible]

St. Louis, Nov. 15, 1870.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible]

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.

ROOT AND PLANT

[illegible]

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

[illegible]

WATCHES.

Reduction in prices of

WATCHES

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

142 Lake-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription (payable in advance).

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1870.

THE ISSUE OF THE FUTURE.

In the [illegible] of parties there is always a variety of questions upon which there are divisions of opinion, and upon these minor points it is rarely that either party can command a united front. But it is essential to all parties claiming to be national in their aims, their policy, and their influence, that upon the leading question of the day there shall be that unity which is essential to strength and permanency. Nor can parties ever maintain an ascendancy while holding to a merely negative policy. To be successful they must assert something affirmative, and resolutely and persistently sustain it. On that leading question, there can be no equivocation or prevarication. This was demonstrated in the case of African slavery. Though the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the American people had been, for forty years, opposed to slavery, it was not until the Republican party had been organized upon an unmistakable anti-slavery platform, and had assumed that aggressive attitude which promised to place the institution "in the course of ultimate extinction," that the anti-slavery feeling of the people could be concentrated and made potent. Thenceforward, its progress was irresistible. The question of slavery had been kept in the background, but it at last forced itself to the front, and parties had to take sides upon it, or perish.

The affirmative position assumed by the Republican party in reference to slavery has resulted, at the end of ten years of eventful and expensive struggle, in the complete overthrow and extinction of that infamous institution. The next thing must be something else. What is that something else which must take the place of the slavery agitation, and upon which the Republican party must take a clear and unmistakable position, or give place to some other party? It is this: Shall the toiling millions possess and enjoy the fruits of their own labor, or shall they have only just enough of their earnings to keep them from revolution, while monopolists and speculators take the rest? Under the head of monopolists, we include railroad sharpers, elevator thieves, high tariff plunderers, public land grabbers, Tammany Halls; in short, all those who live by their wits, and prosper by what they filch from the public. The people may be slow to learn where their money goes, but they are sure to learn in time, and when that time comes, there will be a serious reckoning.

[illegible]

When two laws conflict, the [illegible] must obey the superior authority. [illegible]

A SECRETARY OF REVENUE.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *New York Tribune*, contains a very significant allusion to the President's reasons for delaying the appointment of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue to succeed Mr. Delano. It says:

> [illegible]

Whatever other criticisms have been passed upon the Secretary of the Treasury, we are not aware that he has been charged with using the patronage and appointments of the Treasury Department as a means of rewarding his personal supporters, cliques, [illegible], and cabals, and punishing those which he supposes to have been hostile to him. The President makes it no secret that he is with one wing of the Republican party against another in New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and wherever it has a division, and that the appointments under his control belong to his special cliques, as against all other elements of the Republican party. Of the various departments, that of the Secretary of the Treasury is the most important, politically, as it controls some twelve thousand appointees; and of all the members of the President's Cabinet, Secretary Boutwell has the most vivid Presidential aspirations. Should the President advocate the creation of a new Cabinet officer, to be known as the Secretary of the Revenue, at a time when our revenue [illegible] have been managed at least as well as those of the other departments, it will not fail to occur to many that the effect will be to withdraw from Secretary Boutwell about four-fifths of his patronage and leave him a mere minister of the war debt and Paymaster General. He will still have the negotiation of our loans, and the payment of our current expenses to look after, but the man whose hand will touch the pocket-nerve of the country, and whose appointments will be expected to control the local politics of States will be the new Secretary of the Revenue.

How far this may, in fact, interfere with Mr. Boutwell's aspirations it is not for us to say. Neither President nor Secretary aim to commend themselves to any other portion of the Republican party than its protectionist elements, and it remains to be seen whether these will sit in the saddle and hold the reins in the next Presidential convention. [illegible]

[illegible] the new Congress. It is well, however, that the real reasons for this sudden desire to repeal the law prescribing the time for the meeting of Congress should be [illegible].

The public have undoubtedly been [illegible] in reading the [illegible] in our [illegible] favor [illegible] the establishment at this point of works for the reduction of the infractory ores of the precious metals from Utah and Colorado, which have heretofore been shipped, at large expense for freight, to Swansea, Wales, for treatment. It is singular that it has not occurred to anybody to aid this "infant industry" by a protective tariff. The old story of "selling a cow's hide to the Hollander for sixpence and buying back the tail for a shilling" might be brought in to good advantage. Here we have been, these many years, selling our ore to the Welshman for sixpence, and buying back the bullion for a shilling. Why not put a good stiff duty on gold, and thus enable ourselves to reduce the ores of Utah and Colorado, instead of sending them all the way to Swansea and buying back the finished product at a high price?

The Albany *Evening Journal* is so kind as to inform us that "Walter Forward was Secretary of the Treasury under Tyler's administration." As one good turn deserves another, we desire to inform the Albany *Evening Journal* that John C. Spencer and George M. Bibb were also Secretaries of the Treasury under Tyler's administration. It is vastly important that correct information should be diffused on this subject.

Congress meets at 12 o'clock to-day, and it is expected that the President's annual message will be received at 2 p. m., and immediately transmitted to the country by telegraph.

A Scientific Discovery.

There has been unearthed, within a few weeks, in the vicinity of the neighboring town of Waukegan, and brought to the Academy of Sciences, in this city, part of the skeleton of a species of extinct animal never before discovered.

The specimen is regarded by scientific men, who have examined it, as a relic of very great value and interest, as it supplies a link in the history of the animal life of the past time, which, until now, has been wanting. The animal is of the deer family, and bears some resemblance to the fossil *cervus Americanus*, or elk, of this country, but much more to the great Irish elk, an extinct species known only to Europe. It is, however, so far different from the latter that it must be classed as a new species.

The bones were found imbedded in the earth, in a swampy place, in a spot which, until recently, has been constantly covered with water. They were about seven feet below the surface, and beneath a layer of peat. Their position relatively to the stratification was not different from that in which many other remains of extinct species have been found.

The skeleton indicates an animal near seven feet in height, to the top of the back, and not far from nine feet to the summit of the antlers. The Irish elk was several inches shorter than this, and a comparison of the two skeletons shows the Waukegan species to have been considerably more slender and graceful. The fact of its resemblance to the European specimen, coupled with the fact that many of the extinct species of North America and Northern Europe much more closely resemble each other than do those of the southerly portions of the respective countries, and the other evidences of the two continents having been at one time united by an isthmus that [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

[illegible]

A STRANGE DISEASE.

[illegible]

[illegible] which were incubated by the warmth of the head. The vermin were at last [illegible]

IOWA.

There is much complaint in the State papers about hogs dying from putrid sore throat, and also from black teeth.

—A viral disease, called "the black-leg," is prevalent among cattle in Boone County. The flesh becomes dark, the blood almost black in the veins, and the heart full of coagulated blood. [illegible]

—Joseph [illegible], of [illegible], Mahaska County, is in his [illegible] year, but is an active business man, buying and selling stock, and cultivating a large farm.

—A young couple, Clark Hall and Nettie Ervin, at Columbus City, scions of the most wealthy families in the place, eloped on Sunday of last week, and have not been heard of since. Their parents were violently opposed to the match.

—J. T. Campbell, who promised to marry Bella [illegible], but afterward saw some girl he liked better and went back on his Bella, and was sued by her for breach of promise, and was assessed in the sum of $10,000 for damages done to her wounded affections, is preparing the documents for an appeal to the Supreme Court.

—On the [illegible] ult., Dr. [illegible] invited all the men in Fairfield who were there when he took up his residence in the place twenty-five years ago, to his house to dinner. Twenty-three men were present, which includes all of the "old settlers" except two.

—In the Marion breach of promise case, the plaintiff swore that the defendant hugged her every night for several months, and Sunday nights until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, while the defendant swore that he did no such thing. The jury [illegible] their verdict of [illegible] damages on the ground that, if he did hug her, it was worth at least that, while, if he didn't, he ought to be fined at least that amount for dereliction in not living up to his privileges.

—They have neck-tie sociables in Montana. Every lady, upon entering the door, is required to give the doorkeeper an envelope containing a neck-tie made of the same material as the dress she wears that evening, to be made in any conceivable shape, and trimmed as she chooses. Every gentleman pays 25 cents at the door, and receives a check for a neck-tie, and afterwards the neck-ties are distributed to check-holders. After receiving his new article of dress each gentleman commences a search for the lady who made it, and, after finding her, shows his gratitude by treating her to oysters, cake, peaches, etc.

WISCONSIN.

—A [illegible] year old damsel awaits trial in the Danbury jail for horse stealing.

—The Madison *Democrat* tells the following divorce story: "A well-known citizen of this place, married B, a divorced woman; B got a divorce from A; A then married C, who has also been divorced; C's daughter, D, [illegible] with C, got a divorce; A's daughter's husband got a divorce and married D. All of which can be vouched for by more than one of our readers."

—The Janesville *Gazette* says that Mr. H. F. Knowlton, the sculptor, has received a large block of Carrara marble, weighing [illegible] pounds, which he is having sawed into a block, from which he intends to chisel the bust of ex-Governor [illegible]. This work will occupy the greater portion of his time during the next six months.

—The Omro *Union* says that the steamer Berlin City, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of the [illegible] ult., at Oshkosh, made [illegible] round trips the season, not losing on account of breakdowns or any mishap, [illegible] miles, and did a business of some [illegible] during the season. She commenced running on the [illegible] of April, and made her last trip November [illegible].

INDIANA.

An octogenarian Adonis of Evansville, who is peculiarly fortunate in the matter of breach of promise suits, was made defendant in a slander suit on Tuesday last, $20,000 being the modest sum claimed.

—The drug men in Charlestown are accused of [illegible] "fire ardent," and the Board of Trustees of the town have enacted an ordinance declaring all drug stores a nuisance to be abated.

—Ayres' distillery at Peru has suspended operations, in consequence of the failure of the proprietor, and will probably be sold to satisfy the claims of the government for taxes.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

[illegible]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

ITALY.

[illegible]

CUBA.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The President's Pulse.

[illegible]tuation of Our Commerce.

On Bath, Maine.

Carey on Cobden.

Split in the Dent Family.

[illegible]

The report of Edward Young, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, has just been [illegible]

[illegible]

PARIS INSIDE

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The President's Pulse.

Situation of Our Commerce.

On Bath, Maine.

Carey on Cobden.

Split in the Dent Family.

WASHINGTON, Nov. [illegible]

WHO OWN OUR SHIPS?

The report of Edward Young, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, has just been published. Young is a Philadelphian, who spent several years in getting up puling biographies of the manufacturers [illegible]. He is an amiable, weak, [illegible] victim and [illegible] of the [illegible] interest. While David A. Wells was Commissioner of the Revenue, Young regarded him with timid admiration as a man who was audacious enough to hold an office with independence. It is needless to say that the present Bureau of Statistics, while employing forty-one persons, has only one man in it of any purpose, force, or knowledge, and that is the Chief Clerk, Mr. E. B. Elliott, of Massachusetts.

The only information in Young's report is that referring to navigation. He alleges that on the 30th of last June our total tonnage was 4,246,150 tons, comprised in 28,138 vessels, of which a little more than one-half were sailing craft. This is an increase over the preceding year of only 201,831, or about 1 per cent.

The New York port district contains nearly one-fourth of all our tonnage, or [illegible] tons. Philadelphia follows, with 230,000; Boston, with 221,000; and then Buffalo, with 140,000. The fifth place (incredible dictu!) is Bath, Maine, with 125,[illegible]. Here we perceive what is the matter with the Hon. John Lynch. A town which nobody ever heard of, except upon compulsion, to be the fifth in importance as a vessel-owning place, must of course want no ships bought abroad. The State of Maine owns more vessels, according to this report, than run on all the Western rivers, and it has five-sixths as many vessels as are owned by Americans on all the Western lakes. Its tonnage is 518,[illegible], second only to New York, and 46,000 tons more than Boston and all the ports [illegible]

[illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] 74,000, Pittsburgh with 73,000, and then Galena, Illinois, with 17,212, or two-thirds more than Louisville and Memphis. The lake tonnage, altogether, is set down at 680,461—Buffalo leading, Oswego coming second, Chicago third, with [illegible] tons, and Detroit and Cleveland fourth and fifth.

Bath, Maine, being the fifth port in vessel-property on all our waters, Baltimore is the sixth, with 102,094. Then seventh, eighth, and ninth stand the three unknown towns of Waldoboro, Maine; Portland, Maine, and Belfast, Maine. Each of these contain more vessel-property than New Orleans by from 10,000 to 20,000 tons. On the Pacific coast tonnage is only 148,748, little more than that of Bath, Maine.

[illegible]

We, therefore, are driven in upon the dreadful possibility that, perhaps, in spite of public information to the contrary, there is such a place as Bath. Groping our way through the atlas, we dimly perceive that at the mouth of the Kennebec River there is what we had supposed to be a floating bath-house answering to this orthography. We perceive that it stands in the County of Sagadahoc, and that the Representative of this extraordinary place in Congress is Samuel P. Morrill, born in the year 1816.

And now we know what has become of all our commerce. It lies at anchor at the place of Bath, in Sagadahoc County, near the [illegible] place. The English have taken all the best of it, and the rest is conveniently disposed to rot or to be run off. The question arises, what does the town of Bath want with all this shipping? Particularly, what does it want to build more for? Essentially, what does it want more tariff on lumber for, with so much old lumber of its own?

From the place called Bath, there comes a gurgling sort of explanation, like the voice of old Lige water:

"Wooden vessels are played out. Bath has got all that she built, back on her hands. But Bath is not by any means a great port for having so much shipping. The great ports are full of commerce hauled in foreign bottoms, which are not put down in Young's figures. If the present cadet-selling, land-jobbing, pig-iron-headed Congress had given permission, we might have bought all the German and all the French shipping at half-rates, and raised the American flag on an American marine. But this could not be done, because the politicians of Pennsylvania and the people of Bath, Maine, resolved as follows:

"Aye! tear that tattered ensign down,
Long hath it waved on high."

At this extraordinary echo from the place of Bath, Maine, the ancient Commodores and skippers, who lie at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, turn over, and get deeper, and endeavor to lie a little further from the State of Pennsylvania.

CAREY ON COBDEN.

The [illegible] of the speeches at the free trade dinner [illegible] York, on Monday night, [illegible] Washington, from [illegible] indignation than Mr. David A. [illegible] of Henry C. Carey, the "[illegible]," saying that he rejoiced in the death of Richard Cobden. The impiety and the ungratitude of this speech is looked upon as a true test of the average pig iron magnanimity. It shows that no devotion to the cause of Republican liberty and human rights can please the protectionists, unless it commend the selfishness and avarice of their policy, and that the war for the recovery of the Union was looked upon by them as a mere business [illegible]. So pronounced are the expressions of contempt upon the subject that the protectionists are in communication with Philadelphia to get a denial from Carey.

The tendency of late events has been to show the ignorance of Mr. Carey's views and the selfishness of his motives. Every victory of the harmonized forces of commerce and industry has filled him with chagrin. Nothing will vindicate his theories but a reversal of all the providences of God, and it is not wonderful merely that he rejoiced in Cobden's death; he should have gone farther and lamented that Christ was ever born.

THE PRESIDENT AND CAREY'S CHICKENS.

It is now said that President Grant has promised to put into his message a protest against any movement to pull down the existing tariff system. I should not wonder if it were true. But the reason and genius of this country require a higher authority for their scientific *dicta* than a political magistrate whose elevation was not obtained by mastering the modes of peace, but was merely an accident and a casualty of war. The country will be pleased to hear President Grant's opinion upon any question of tactics, consanguinity, horses, or salaries; but upon questions of political economy, of public example, of disinterested or broad polity, and of national issues, there is probably no living authority so much out of proportion with the incidental influence of his office. With a foreign policy no greater than Santo Domingo, with a domestic policy which has had the fatality of losing everyone of his original Cabinet, save Creswell, with a personal consistency which has countermarched upon every intention he declared near to his heart two years ago, the President has become rather a study than an example.

For the President to teach us political economy is the cruelest of all his conceptions about his countrymen. He is incited against the revenue reformers because they have been painted to him as disorganizers, because they do not know how to be servile, and because they control the only positive organs of opinion in the country. If the President knew how many [illegible] men, who are revenue reformers at heart, are [illegible] the journals which mouth his praises, he would be convinced of what is patent to everybody else, that the [illegible] protection principle in this country, [illegible] a protection interest of a formidable character, and there are a good many [illegible] old egotists who would keep up the appearance of consistency on this question at the loss of their souls; but there is no longer any educated man who is a protectionist.

[illegible]

Injustice has been done the Dents. I [illegible] to throw myself in the breach. If it is presumed that the Dents fill up Washington, [illegible]

[illegible] oblige me with a definition of a high-toned gentleman? Is he a kind of piano or a sort of [illegible]? Does he stand high or talk big? Whatever he [illegible]. Such as he is, the [illegible] family of Dents, at last [illegible] for the public weal, are mutually insisting upon the quality of their tone. The parent Cadmus, who sowed all these Dents, meantime damns the newspapers and talks over the rise of real estate at the White House. A hale old Dent is he. A Democrat is he! To him the [illegible] but one left: "Who will not provide for his family is an infidel."

GATH.

PARIS INSIDE.

Extraordinary Article from Figaro.

Correspondence (Nov. 22) of the London Times.

An article published by the Paris *Figaro* on the 11th of November, is reduced in the *Moniteur du Seine-et-Oise*, which appears at Versailles under the auspices of the Prussian authorities. The *Figaro* heads the article with the question, "Are We Lost?" and proceeds to examine into the real position of the capital. It says:

"In a material point of view the position of Paris is not improving; if our intrenchments are pushed on with activity the Prussians are still [illegible]

[illegible] but it may yet inflict upon the enemy considerable losses; it may yet kill many of his soldiers. Paris would, therefore, at this moment obtain very honorable conditions, but if we wait for famine until we have scenes by armed bodies among the inhabitants, we shall have civil war—in a word, all the horrors which famine brings in its train. Prussia will then be in a position to dictate her laws to us. Let the government, then, give us information upon these two facts: *For how long have we provisions?* Does it expect a relieving army, and within what space of time? If the reply to these two questions is satisfactory, we can fight, and we will fight boldly and perseveringly; but in the other event, why should Paris sacrifice itself for the rest of France, which would look on at its dying agonies with folded arms?"

There is a story about this newspaper. Some time back, Lieutenant Hoffman, Twelfth Company, Royal Grenadier Regiment, being at the Crown Prince's, happened to speak of what went on at the outposts, what houses were in front, and of the people they saw, whereupon His Royal Highness in a laughing way observed, "I wish you would bring me a late Paris newspaper out of one of them." The young officer said nothing, but when next he was on duty he went out in advance of the sentries, and in the dusk he managed to enter a house within a few hundred yards of Valerien, which was occupied by an Englishman. The apparition of a Prussian officer, revolver in hand, was startling, and the demand for the last Paris paper equally astonishing. "*Needs must*," &c. The paper was produced, and carried off with an addition, for the master of the house entreated the officer to receive some wine, in order that he might say to the French that the foray had been made for the sake of the drinkables. I tell the tale as it was told to me. It is an illustration of coolness, tact, and daring, and of a desire to serve his Prince, on the part of the Prussian officer, which will no doubt be appreciated.

A ROMANTIC HISTORY.

The Old Tontine Association—Death of the Eighth Shareholder—The Seven [illegible] of the Property Among the [illegible].

From the [illegible] Times, Dec. 1.

In the death of [illegible] P. DeWint, who died recently at Fishkill, at [illegible] advanced age, the eighth shareholder of the [illegible] fund passed away. In the *Times* of April [illegible] account of the formation of this association was published, and the following is a brief recapitulation of the facts therein contained. The association was formed in 1790 and completed in 1792. The original number of shares was 203, and upon the payment of $200 the person so contributing this sum was entitled to the privilege of nominating a shareholder, who thereupon became a party in interest to the fund. The appointees were all children, and the name and sex were given at the time of purchasing the share. By the terms then agreed upon among the contributors, it was determined that each shareholder so named should possess a life interest only in the rents, issues and profits of the fund, which was invested and placed in the hands of a board of trustees duly elected, who were empowered to hold a title in fee simple to the property of the association. It was further agreed that when the number of shareholders should be reduced by death to seven, then the property or the proceeds thereof should be divided into seven equal parts, and each part should become the absolute property of one of the seven survivors. With the fund originally contributed, the Tontine Coffeehouse, on the corner of Wall and Water streets, was erected, which for many years was regarded as an old landmark. This building was torn down in 1855-56 and replaced by the present structure. Owing to the rise of real estate in this city, this property is now very valuable, being worth several hundred thousand dollars. A full and complete record of all the shareholders of this fund has been kept from year to year, and the death of each, as it occurred, noted. At the beginning of the present year ten survived. The death of Gulian C. Verplanck and George Pixton Rogers, of this city, last spring, reduced this number to eight, and by the decease of Mr. De Wint, the last link in the chain is broken which prevented the property from passing into the possession of those for whom it was originally intended. The names of the seven survivors who remain, and who will receive the benefit of this trust fund so strangely collected, are as follows: Gouverneur Kemble, Horatio Gates Stevens, Robert Benson, Daniel M. Hoffman, William Bayard, Maria Bayard, and Mary Hay.

The President and McGarrahan.

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, writes as follows to the New York *Evening Post*:

"As the President understands the matter, McGarrahan claims that a patent should be issued to him on his paying the usual price fixed for government lands for agricultural purposes, because he had heretofore paid a valuable consideration for the same to a person, as he claims, acting under Mexican authority; but which conveyance, it now turns out, was made by an irresponsible clerk in the Mexican Land Office, after California had come into the possession of the United States; and that he antedated it, and forged to it the signature of the person who had [illegible]

CAMP BEFORE PARIS.

Discussion of the Surrender of Metz.

Was Bazaine a Traitor?

Movements of the Armies.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

VERSAILLES, Nov. 11.

Pursuant to my promise to touch in my present letter again upon the subject of Bazaine's surrender of Metz, I will first make mention of Prince Frederick Charles' farewell proclamation, in which the First and Second Armies are congratulated for investing, during seventy days, the enemy at Metz, that they had sworn not to permit any other recourse to the enemy but that of surrender. [illegible] this army, numbering 173,000 men, the best of France, composed of three army corps, three Marshals, fifty Generals, and more than 6,000 officers, etc., etc., capitulated. Here is the testimony of the Commander-in-Chief of the investing army, that the "brave enemy, with all its immense war material, its 53 eagles, 541 pieces of field artillery, 800 siege guns, 70 mitrailleuses, 2,000 wagons, and 300,000 Chassepots, was compelled to surrender."

Bazaine begins his parting *order du jour* pointedly with the assertion, "Vanquished by famine, we are forced to submit to the laws of war, and to constitute ourselves prisoners."

General Boyer, the one who was sent by Bazaine to Bismark and to London, publishes in the *Independance Belge* a letter in which he indignantly refutes the charges of treason as insinuated in Gambetta's proclamation, and the concluding paragraph of his defence is: "We were not compelled to capitulate either by a sense of honor or of duty, but by sheer starvation."

The *Nord* of Brussels contains a letter from Bazaine dated Cassel, November 2, in which he, in response to Gambetta's imputations of treason, proceeds to say, among other things, that the French army would not have followed a traitor; that the capitulation was agreed upon in the councils of war held on the 26th and 28th of October; that in attempting to discover the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine, the delegate of the government of the national defence appears to me not to know what he says, nor to have any knowledge of the true position of the [illegible] a double force, could, in spite of all efforts, not put itself in communication with [illegible]. That in this course of three months, a Marshal, 25 Generals, 2,140 officers, and 42,350 soldiers were hit by the enemy's bullets, is evidence that such an army could not have been commanded by cowards and traitors. Famine alone and the bad weather was the cause that the arms of 65,000 active combatants fell from their hands. The artillery had no more horses, nor the cavalry any more horses, having eaten the larger portion of them. That without its energy and perseverance the army would have succumbed already during the first days of October, when she was already reduced to 300 grammes, and later to 250 grammes of bad bread per day for each individual," &c.

Such is the justification of the chief actor of the capitulation. Add to this all the information received previous to the surrender from deserters and others, that the rations of horse meat were but seventy grammes per day for each inhabitant, and that the salt was entirely lacking, so that, during the last days of the siege, squads of deserters who came into the German camp satisfied their longing wants by swallowing spoonfuls of this precious saline article, and the surrender of Metz will be justified by the [illegible] world, except by the [illegible] dictator, Gambetta, and the unreflecting French, who have decided in treason every reverse they have met with from Weissenburg down to the capitulation of Metz.

Now, [illegible], I will give you the other, or Gambetta's side, of the surrender, which, by the way, is the one generally accepted as the true one by the French. The first intimation of treason appeared in the card of M. De Valcourt, published in a provincial paper. De Valcourt was Adjutant to General [illegible], and was at Metz until its surrender. He affirms that Bazaine, instead of husbanding the provisions of the garrison, was during the first few weeks of the siege very profligate with them, so much so that it became the theme of remarks by his inferior officers; that although the supply was not entirely exhausted, the rations were suddenly cut off for a few days during the first days of October, and then again resumed to be given out; that, since the 1st of September, Bazaine made no serious attempts to break through the German lines—that all attempts were but feints to cover up his secret negotiations with Bismark and the Empress; that at any of these feeble attempts he was never present, but sent one or other of his Generals with express orders to go only so far and then turn back. That, for weeks before the capitulation, a party was formed, under the leadership of the Marshal, which systematically worked toward the demoralization of the garrison, by making them understand that, as the Emperor is now a prisoner, and inasmuch as there is no regular government, it is useless to continue the defence any longer. That his partisans openly expressed the intention of their chief to be the bringing back of the Prince Imperial, and, with the aid of the Armies of Sedan and Metz, place him, as well as maintain him, upon the throne, with the Empress and himself as Regents. That this plan was encouraged by Bismark, but only to [illegible], namely, to let him consume his provisions, and, when that was done, to demand his surrender.

The Marquis de la Motte Fenelon, a descendant of the famous author of "Telemaque," who has arrived here, a few days ago, from Metz, corroborates, in the main, the above accusations of M. de Valcourt. I have been shown a private letter from an officer of Bazaine's staff, which he had written, before the capitulation, to his sister residing [illegible], and who is the niece of General Vosseur, Chief of Bazaine's staff, in which he expresses his suspicions in regard to the Marshal's honest intentions. Another Colonel of the Garde writes, after the capitulation, to his wife: "I and Alexander (his nephew) are still among the living, and on our way to Germany as prisoners. It is rumored that Bazaine was forcibly taken from his carriage by the people of the [illegible] and massacred. It would be a [illegible] merited punishment for his treason, but I fear it is not true."

[illegible] to you many more like purported evidences of Bazaine's treason, but enough have been given to show you the drift of French public opinion in regard to the capitulation. "Like all great catastrophes of the kind, this one, too, will be shrouded in mystery until the calmer and unprejudiced historian of some future day will throw more light upon it." Although I do not believe that a soldier like Bazaine, after forty years of faithful service to his country, would willingly betray it by striking it such a heavy blow as the loss of a fortress with an immense army, I do believe that he fell in the same criminal error his master did, namely, to attempt to save the dynasty before France, recognizing in the former the only salvation of the latter.

I do further believe that he was encouraged in his schemes of bringing back the Imperial Prince by the very same artful diplomatist, of whom a Berlin paper recently said, in relation to the failure of peace negotiations with Thiers, "That he has already often successfully used before, the diplomatic chess board, by which he appeared to have offered favorable conditions, but which bore already in themselves the presumption of non-acceptance, and were consequently rejected."

That, therefore, Bazaine was the unwary victim of a diplomatic trap, in which he only too readily entangled himself, suffers of no doubt, in my mind. The developments of some future day will show us, more plainly, all the secret machinations of the successful diplomatic trick. It may be that the magician himself, after having gathered all the laurels he can possibly carry on his head, will, like Houdin or Basco, give to the world the means by which he so successfully practiced the black-art, and dazzled the eye of both friend and foe.

In this connection, I have omitted to mention, also, the fact that General Boyer, who conducted the negotiation with Bismarck, and was to see the Empress, in England, was, previous to his being intrusted, by Bazaine, with these missions, nominated a General, by the latter—all the other Generals having refused to act in the matter.

The most puzzling things to my mind are the figures given in Prince Frederick Charles' proclamation, as regards the number of prisoners made at Metz. He speaks of 173,000 men. The question is, where did all these men come from? Bazaine was never supposed to have had more than 110,000 men, even before he was thrown back into Metz, on the [illegible] of September. Both French and German accounts after deducting all the losses [illegible]

[illegible]? In a few days more, stirring events are expected to take place, both around Paris, and in the south of France.

At last accounts, Prince Frederick Charles was making forced marches, already this side of Troyes, in order to render assistance to Von der Tann, who was obliged to evacuate Orleans, and fall back on Etampes, half way between Paris and Orleans. His retreat is said to have been so precipitate that he was obliged to leave behind him not only the recently acquired booty from the French, but also his own baggage. He had with him but 25,000 men, which he, very wisely, did not consider sufficient strength to await an attack from the 80,000 French who were marching on him under General [illegible]. It is to be seen whether this latter will be so audacious to venture near enough to make a diversion in favor of Trochu, who at a [illegible] time, is to make a sortie with his 10,000 troops of the line and Mobiles, and strike a heavy blow, if not for the entire delivery of Paris, at least for better conditions of surrender. The plan will have to be carried out within a few days, else the army of Metz, under Frederick Charles, may serve the French Army of the Loire as they did Bazaine and MacMahon—corner them and take them prisoners. For as soon as the army of the Prince is at Bourges, he will not only threaten Tours, the seat of the French dual government, but also the whole of the communications of the Army of the West, under the new-fledged General Keratry, with the south as well as the Vendee, from whose self-devotion and patriotism so much is expected.

No one but the great strategist by the side of the King can foretell, with any degree of certainty, the coming movements of the armies and their results. I have no doubt with him, "*Alles ist in ord nung.*"

[illegible]

The African Diamond Fields—New [illegible]

A correspondent of the London [illegible], writing from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, October 3, says:

"In addition to the regions already declared gem-precious, it is now rumored that the seaboard side of the Drakensberg Mountains, toward Natal, have also been discovered to be diamondiferous. Yesterday [illegible] worth of diamonds were placed in my hands by a pioneer of the washing process on the Vaal River, which the owner said he looked upon as rubbish in comparison with the bulk of what have been found. Yet they did not number more than half a dozen—one of [illegible] carats—all of good shape and excellent water; and their fortunate owner states that there cannot be less than £10,000 worth of diamonds per week bought by the merchants on the fields. The probable mythical character of the report which went home last mail of a monster diamond having been found, I am glad to be in a position now to state is not romantic. The actual weight of the gem is 107 carats. It is of pure water, octohedral form, and will [illegible] one of the finest gems yet discovered.

"Among the passengers homeward bound by the Norseman to-day is Captain Rolleston, the celebrated leader of the Natal party at the diamond diggings. He says it is useless for [illegible] or to do it they are in good situations or have a remunerative trade in their hands. Only those must go who have the means of maintaining themselves for at least six or eight months after their arrival at the fields, who can bear disappointment and those hard work, and be persevering steady in it and in their general habits."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

Notwithstanding the wars and rumors of wars, and the fluctuations in prices caused by them during the last month, prices of breadstuffs, gold, and securities are very little different from what they were a month ago. Gold stands at exactly the same price that it did on Nov. 3, bonds are less than one per cent lower than they were then, and wheat is only about [illegible] cents per bushel higher. Prices have been maintained at the same average so long that it seems probable there will be no great change now, at least none that will be permanent, until the close of the Franco-Prussian war will set new agencies to work. [illegible]

[illegible]

In the local market, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending December 3:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Nov. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold, and silver in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

[illegible]

The following were telegraphic quotations to Barrett & March:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Business in Wall street, in all departments, was scarcely ever so dull. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Dec. 3.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago

ARRIVED......Dec. 3.

[illegible]

CLEARED......Dec. 3.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

The Lighthouse Service—[illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Bridal Chamber.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

Catarrh, Asthma.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Habitual Constipation.

HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Sentences in the Criminal Court.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

A REMARKABLE CHURCH.

The Work of Six Years—How Accomplished.

Annual Sermon of Dr. Goodspeed, of the Second Baptist Society.

In the West Division of Chicago, at the corner of [illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad—Change of Time.

[illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

SWINDLING EMIGRANTS.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

SCHILLER'S COMPLETE WORKS. Edited, with careful revisions and new illustrations, by Charles J. Hempel, M. D. In two volumes. Philadelphia: I. Kohler. 1870.

[illegible]

THE CENSUS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, White Granite Ware, French Cut and Plain Glass, Ornamental Ware, French Clocks, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, December 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

[illegible]

VERY VALUABLE

OIL PAINTINGS

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

300 CASES

Boots and Shoes,

An Invoice of Hats, Caps, Gloves, and Gauntlets.

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Knit Goods, Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Yankee Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, Dec. 8, 9 1-2 a. m.,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BANKRUPT SALE

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

Looking Glasses,

Elegant Chromos,

Steel Engravings and

Lithographs,

[illegible]

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF

Elegant Chromos

AND

Steel Engravings.

(In handsome frames)

AT AUCTION,

Friday, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By THAYER, CURRY & CO.,

TWO SPLENDID

RESIDENCE LOTS,

ON

Cottage Grove and Union-Avs.,

In the Town of Hyde Park, adjacent to [illegible] Boulevard.

AT AUCTION,

By THAYER, CURRY & Co., Auctioneers.

[illegible]

VALUABLE

IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED

REAL ESTATE,

CITY AND SUBURBAN,

AT AUCTION,

By Thayer, Curry & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS,

TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870.

[illegible]

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

[illegible] Randolph-st.

CATALOGUE SALE,

On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 9:30 a. m.,

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.

40 dozen assorted Balmoral Skirts.

130 dozen assorted Hoop Skirts.

100 dozen Wool Nubias, Hoods, &c.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

425 dozen assorted Hosiery.

60 dozen assorted Gloves, Suspenders, Notions, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF

312 CASES

BOOTS & SHOES,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

[illegible]

By EDW'D. F. THOMAS & CO.,

[illegible]

By HENRY FELTMAN,

Auctioneer.

[illegible]

By HENRY FELTMAN,

Auctioneer.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ALLEN'S GLOBE THEATER,

[illegible]

FACTORY GIRL;

—OR—

All that Glitters is not Gold.

[illegible]

MR. & MRS. LILY-WHITE.

[illegible]

FARWELL HALL.

MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 5, first appearance of

PROF. HASELMAYER

ESCAMOTAGE,

Magic, and Educated Birds,

For Four Nights and Two Matinees.

[illegible]

TWENTY BEAUTIFUL PERFORMING BIRDS,

HIS WONDERFUL DRUM, AERIAL BELL,

Also, his new musical instrument, called the

STYLOCARPE.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager

[illegible]

MAN AND WIFE,

[illegible]

MR. J. C. PADGETT.

Monday Grand Matinee at 2:30.

Home Wreck.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Commencing Thursday, December 8, 1870.

CHARLES MACEVOY'S ORIGINAL

HIBERNICON,

Representing a Tour in Ireland.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

THE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

ARCADE HALL.

[illegible]

Mlle. Christina Nilsson.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Open Day and Evening.

PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES

By HENRY FELTMAN,

Auctioneer.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

$6,000 [illegible]

$10,000 [illegible]

$45,000 [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Third Session of the Forty-first Congress.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced.

A Bill by Senator Sumner to Stop the Further Fabrication of United States Notes.

The President's Message—General Tone of Comment Thereon.

Synopsis of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral Porter Explains Matters to the President.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]